SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1986.

Amusements To-day. Elfow Opera Mause—The Brids! Traje. Sand S.P. M. Carlino—Krninis. Sand S.P. M. Grand Opera Mouse—The Streets of New York. 12 S.P. M. Madison Square Thentre—Prince Kapl. 2 and 3:20 P. M.

Madison Square Thankes—Prince Raft. 3 and \$20 Rew Central Park Garden—Cencert. \$1', M. Gible's Garden—Bound to Succeed. 2 and \$1', M. P'cople's Thenire—One of the Brycest. 2 and \$1', M. P'cople's Thenire—One of the Brycest. 2 and \$1', M. P'cople's Thenire—A This billier. 2 and \$1', M. Wallack a—The Crowing Hes. 2 and \$1', M. Wallack a—The Crowing Hes. 2 and \$1', M. M. Indhor Thenire—Prick's Had Boy. 2 and \$1', M. the Avenue Theatre-Variety. 2 and 4P. M. Sch Avenue Theatre- The Little Tycoon. SP. M.

The Sunday Sun in New Jersey.

On Sunday, the 20th inst., and on every Sunday thereafter, The Newbork Sun will be delivered at all the watering places on the New Jersey coast before breakfast. This will be accomplished with the aid of a fast special train over the lines operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and placed by that corpora-tion at the service of The Sus and its contemporaries as a matter of courtesy and public spirit. This concession to the public convenience and to the promotion of the interests of the press would be extraordinary if it were not simply of a piece with the general policy of a cor-poration which is the foremost of its class in the world. THE SUNDAY SUN and its contemporaries will not merely reach communities on the searoust which have peretofore been closed to them, but will be sold at half the prices hitherto charged at Long Branch and place in its vicinity. Of this we have the assurance of Mr. W II. Williams, the able bend of the Union News Company who has been intrusted with the management of the train

Mr. Randall's Position the True Demo cratic Position.

The brief remarks of the Hon. SAMUEL J RANDALL on Wednesday, in the course of the House debate on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, should be read by every Democrat in the land. They contain the cold truth about the humbug to which the Democrats in the House partially committed themselves three years ago when the Hon. S. S. Cox, in a spirit of merry bravado and irresponsible waggery. led the rush to put through the PENDLETON bill without debate:

"It has been alleged that these amendments are for the purpose of destroying the Civil Service law. I maintain that the two propositions which the amendment con-tains have no such object, and that when they come to be inserted in the law, or to be made a part of the regulations in any other way, they will operate on both par-

ties alike without any partisanship whatever.

"First as to age limitation: that is not a part of the law which gentlemen are here boasting they voted for, and I venture the assertion that if there had been a clause in the Act of Jan. 16, 1883, which proposed to proscribe the American citizen after he had reached the age of thirty five or forty five from being eligible to public station, there is not a man here who will say that he would have voted for such a provision. How did that get in? It got in at the will of a single individual, and no man has had the courage to utter here, either ves-terday or to-day, a sentiment in favor of that part of the regulations or against the committee's amendment which applies to it."

That single individual is DORMAN B. EATON. who has made civil service reform the synonyme for boredom, priggish humbug, and junketing at the public expense.

"How does this matter operate? We may safely draw the conclusion that the language to which I have referred was inserted in the regulations for the purpose of exwas connected with the administration of this Govern ment in 1861 and removed because of his politics of for other reasons who is not by this regulation debarred at this time from examination, notwith ng the fact that his experience in previous years and his subsequent culture and development might ca-pacitate him for being a more efficient officer than any new in the service. Nay, more, the very effect of this regulation is to exclude more than half of the people who vote for us as Representatives from the possibility of securing any position within the classified service of

tay that now and in the future, here and everywhere. will agitate the repeal of so monstrous, so unjust, so in

The Democrats of the House were with Mr. RANDALL, and they were with him when he went on to say:

"This Civil Service law was made by Congress. The power of legislation rests here. The one man to whom I have referred has undertaken to legislate and to deprive Congress of that power which should be lodged only here. I speak with deliberation, and I want the Chief Executive of this Government to hear what I have to say on this subject. What I say in regard to this is no assault on the President; but I affirm to-day that the representatives of the people, by the enastment of these regulations, have been deceived and cheated, have been deprived of rights which, standing here, they night to n behalf of the people who sent then here as their representatives."

Of the second outrage which DORMAN B. EATON incorporated in the so-called civil service regulations, and which a Democratic President has approved and still retains in full force, after more than a year's experience of its workings, Mr. RANDALL said:

"While we do not desire any abridgment of the right he Executive and those under him with reference to continents, yet we do not think it proper to permit these three members of the Civil Service Commission to exercise the prerogative of sending to the appointing power only four names from which selections must be Remember that this regulation is no part of the law. We propose to say that every man who under the law is eligible, who upon examination secures an aver age above 63, may be selected for appointment, if the appointing power, in its wisdom, shall discover him to sess the mental and physical qualifications for the particular office which he seeks." These words might well form part of the

platform of the Democracy in its coming struggle to throw off the incubus that has settled so heavily upon its breast. No Demoerat who deserves the name can doubt that Mr. RANDALL is right; but what a condition of affairs when one of the foremost leaders of the party in Congress is obliged to assume the attitude of a protestant against alien and undemocratic influences which have taken possession of the party's chief representative in office, and nullified the results of victory in a national election!

Mr. Ellsberry's Bill.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported as a substitute for the BLAIR Pension bill passed by the Senate the bill introduced by Mr. ELLSBERRY of Ohio. The BLAIR bill gives a pension, varying from \$4 to \$24 a month, to every veteran of three months' service or more in the Union armies or navies, who is now disabled or shall become so otherwise than from his own gross carelessness, disreputable conduct, or vicious habits, and shall also be dependent upon his own exertions for support. The ELLSBERRY bill, as amended by the House committee, gives instead a uniform pension of \$12 per month to all totally disabled persons, of whatever rank, who once served as Union soldiers or sailors and are now wholly unable to sup port themselves.

The principle in the two bills is the same A pensionable disability under the rule which has prevailed for twenty years and more in relation to the civil war, is a disability result ing from wounds or injury received, or disease contracted, while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty. Th BLAIR bill and the ELL-BERRY substitute ignore this fundamental restriction. They both grant pensions to men who may have received no wounds or injury throughout their service. They grant pensions to men who may never have been nearer the seat of war than the recruiting barracks or the camp of rendezvous. Trany would give to such a man, who has limit twenty years of good health since his very brief service in it, a lifelong pension, if after become disabled, through rheumatism contracted at a picule.

Both these bills belong to a class of pension legislation which has already had great success in the present Congress, setting aside the old standards and safeguards. For example, during the last twenty years \$8 a month, or \$96 a year, has been universally accepted as a proper and liberal sum for a certain very large class of pensions. This year, when money is worth far more than it was twenty years ago, Congress has enacted and the President has signed a bill increasing the amount to \$12 a month, or \$144, and the result is a permanent addition of \$6,167,000 every year to the pension appropriations. There is no reason obvious, when once the old standard is overthrown, why a succeeding Congress should not make the rate on these pensions \$16 or \$20 a month as well as \$12. It would not be surprising, in like manner, if the BLAIR bill or the ELLSBERRY substitute sets aside the old rule of pensionable dis-

ability, to find pensions granted for service without any disability at all. Nobody pretends to know what the ELLS neary bill will cost. Nobody knows what the BLAIR bill will cost, although Mr. BLAIR made a modest suggestion of \$50,000,000 a year as being likely to cover it. It is fair to say, however, that the House will probably look more favorably on the ELLSBERRY bill than the BLAIR bill, which the Senate passed by a vote of 34 to 14. It is true that the minimum amount of pension is raised under it from \$4 to \$12, which is an enormous increase; but this is also the maximum amount. It rejects all cases of partial disability, and pensions only total disability, and this is an important feature. But it is all legislating in the dark.

Guesses in Geography.

After the Narrs expedition returned from the Arctic regions in 1876, Sir Joseph Hooker expressed the opinion, based upon facts the explorers had learned, that Grinnell Land is not ice-capped, as a large part of Greenland is, but that it is an lee-girt island within which would some day be found a region nearly or quite destitute of ice, where vegetation and game flourish. This happy conjecture has been verified by the travels of Lieut. GREELY, who in his book describes the Arctic oasis he found within the ice walls of the coast regions.

In this district in Grinnell Land, north of 81° north latitude, extending about fifty miles north and south, and nearly from sea to sea east and west, Lieut. GREELY found little snow or ice even in April. He discovered a large fresh-water lake, a big river, and many long valleys where later in the season he found "luxuriant vegetation," which served as pasturage for a good deal of game, including many herds of musk oxen. In these grassy valleys, within about 600 miles of the pole, he found abundant animal life, and numerous butterflies, bumble bees, and devil's darning needles enjoying the warm summer day. Sir Joseph Hooker's surmises proved to be as fortunate as some of the speculations of the geographer W. D. Cooley with regard to the topography of inner Africa.

Seven years before Burron and SPEKE visited two of the Central African lakes Mr. COOLEY published a little map, in which he ventured to fill with geographical detail a considerable part of the great white space that still existed on all the maps of the day. With no means of information except the itineraries of ignorant Arab or Swahill traders, whose conflicting and fragmentary stories he compared and sifted with infinite pains, he drew some surprisingly correct conclusions, and also made some bad but anavoidable blunders. He gave nearly the correct position of the south end of the great Lake Nyassa, and traced it in its northwesterly trend without shooting very wide of the mark. He made the mistake, however, of supposing that Nyassa and Tanganvika were one and the same lake, and that Tanganyika was the name of a town. His lucklest hit undoubtedly was in giving the chief town of the Munta YANVO, the famous African potentate, very nearly its proper place, although it was several hundred miles out of the way on all other maps. Some of his estimates of altitudes were quite for- grant and subsidized railroads. tunate, although he had no means of determining them except native information with

regard to the force of river currents. It may not be generally known that the maps of 300 or 400 years ago crudely, recorded the chief geographical features of Africa as they have recently been found to exist. These old maps, unlike any modern maps previous to STANLEY'S journey in 1877, make the Congo issue from a lake in the centre of the continent. A Spanish globe of the sixteenth century, now in Paris, reproduces in a remarkable manner the course of the river as laid down by STANLEY. It shows the river issuing from a lake, flowing north, describing a large curve north of the equator, and then turning west-southwest to the Atlantic. There is no doubt that all this information was obtained by the early Portuguese traders and travellers, who, perhaps, crossed the continent, and certainly reached the great lakes in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. All they added to the nap of Africa was wiped out by the doubting Thomases of a laterage; but "old things have become new," and some great thing they discovered are now back again on the latest maps.

Hattie, Bessie, and Mamie.

HATTIE, BESSIE, and MAMIE were the Christian names given by three of the nine young women upon whom the degrees of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Letters were conferred at the commencement of Rutgers Female College last Thursday,

Of course it is of no use to expostulate with these girls for allowing themselves to be described by their pet nursery names even in so formal a document as a college diploma. We might as well attempt to reason them out of obedience to the dictates of a passing fashion in dress -to induce them to reduce the height of their hats or the beels of their boots. They prefer their own taste co ours, and think that HATTIE, BESSIE, and MAMIE are much prettier and far more elegant names than the homely, old-fashioned HARRIET, ELIZABETH, and MARY.

None the less it seems very incongruous. and it is very incongruous, to give a scholastic degree to a young woman who is spoken of only as if she was a baby who had not yet mastered the pronunciation of some of the consonants, and who changed the construction of words to suit the limitations of her infantile vocal organs.

In the domestic circle such nursery names have sweet and tender associations, but they sound quite silly when they are read out at a college commencement as the serious appellations of young women who are deemed worthy of grave scholastic degrees. Suppose that when Dr. OLIVER WENDELL Holmes was given an honorary degree in England, the other day, he had been described

AS OLLIE HOLMES OF NOLL HOLMES. These three young women allowed Dr. Samson and Dr. Bunchand to address them before a large audience as if they were little girls in pinafores waiting for a present of a he has now become disabled, or may here- doll or of sweetmeats, instead of young

ladies about to receive diplomas certifying that they had mastered studies within the ability of maturity only. They and their friends were not in the least indignant at the familiarity, but took it as altogether nico,

pretty, and proper. Among the other recipients of degrees were two Marys and two ELIZABETHS, who were so called in their degrees, but MAMIE and BESSIE probably looked on them as the victims of the prejudices of old-fashioned and unreasonable parents. Yet we can never think of Mamie and Bessie and Hattie as dignified young women so long as they put

those baby names on their cards. But, as we have already said, we protest in vain. They like baby names better than the names they received in baptism, and are utterly indifferent to what we say on the subject. So we must write down HATTIE and Mamie and Bessie as Bachelors of Arts and of Letters, and not three pretty little girls to whom Dr. BURCHARD and Dr. SAMSON gave rewards of merit for good conduct in the infant class of a Sunday school.

The Munich Coup d'Etat. Until we learn what BISMARCK thinks of It we cannot detect the whole significance and final outcome of the revolution in Bavaria, which aims to depose King Louis II., and devolve upon his uncle, Prince LUITPOLD, the powers of a Regent. Everybody is familiar with the pretext for the King's dethronement, namely, his strange eccentricties and unparalleled extravagance. But, while the financial reasons for the coup d'état seem strong, its political motive and bearing are far from plain, and we are much in need of light on the medical and constitutional questions raised by the incident.

The facts that the late wife of Prince LUIT-POLD was an Austrian archduchess and that both of his sons are married to princesses of the Hapsburgh family constitute, of course, only prima facie evidence that the revolution has been prompted from Vienna, and should be regarded as a triumph of the Particularist party, which opposes the progress ascendancy in Germany. Against such inferences should be set the assurance, given in the latest telegrams, that the Regent contemplates no change in the King's late Ministry, which was distinctly pro-Prussian in its policy We should be indeed disposed to regard with not a little incredulity the notion that Austria, to which the good will of Prussia will be indispensable in the threatened Eastern complications, would presume to interpose in the internal affairs of Germany, which Bis-MARCK insists upon regarding as outside of

If it were likely that the Munich revolution would tend to weaken Prussian influence and retard the consolidation of Germany, we may be certain that the self-appointed Regent of Bavaria would find his path a rough one. To a sovereign with the prejudices of Kaiser WILLIAM the impeachment any pretext of an inherited upon right to rule would be distasteful, and if his personal predilection were confirmed by an impression that the interests of Germany might suffer by the coup d'état, he would be likely to insist on the irrefutable establishment of King Louis's insanity Moreover, pending the decision of unbiassed medical experts (deputed from Berlin, for example), he would not unnaturally demand that Prince LUITPOLD and the Bavarian Landtag should not transcend by a hair's breadth their constitutional powers of interference with their sovereign. It may not follow that, because a man has been guilty of the most reckless extravagance, he is therefore the victim of a clearly defined cerebral malady. and whether the Bayarian Constitution contemplates deposition in any case but that of positive and provable dementia is said to be questionable.

Fully, then, to grasp the meaning of current events in Munich we must wait for an authoritative disclosure of the view taken of them in Government circles at Berlin.

So Brother EDMUNDS was one of the eleven Senators who voted against Mr. Beck's bill prohibiting members of Congress from accepting retainers or counsel fees from land

Well, this was candid and manly on the part of Mr. EDMUNDS, if it is true that he derives a lucrative professional income from the land-grant corporations.

But what was it that Brother EDMUNDS wrote just two years ago about Brother BLAINE's habit of starting up, bayonet in hand, from behind JAY GOULD's breastworks whenever certain corporation interests were attacked in the United States Senate?

The result of the Oregon election is highly mixed, and cannot be very satisfactory to either party. Neither has a majority of the people, and the men elected get in by very noderate pluralities, the largest being that of BINGER HERMANN, Republican, who is returned to Congress by a plurality of 1,000. The Republicans also elect the Secretary of State, the superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Public Printer, while the Democrata have the lovernor, the Treasurer, and the Supreme Judge, who together form a majority of the for the management of State institutions. There is nothing that anybody can be very gay about in such an election. Besides, Oregon is a close State any way.

Citizen JUSTUS SCHWAR, who has of late een giving less attention to anarchy and more to beer, was held for trial yesterday for selling he latter commodity without a license. It is evident that Citizen Schwan is a thoroughly eformed Anarchist, for his idea of freedom does not include license.

Mrs. CLEVELAND sips champagne. The Women's Christian Temperance Union will not hang be picture by the side of Mrs. HAYES.—Ulica Heraid. As long as she only sips there's no harm. It

is what too often follows that the Temperane

Union object to. When the weather is warm. and the champagne, almost log and altogethe eguiling, sparkles in the glass, it is hard to quit with a sip. As HAMLET puts it, "We'll teach you to drink deep ere you depart." If Brother ELKINS could get Boss CLEVE-

LAND to appoint his father-in-law to be Secre

tary of the Treasury, what a magnificent piece

of work it would be !

There has been many a mad King, bu perhaps none ever presented a more ludicrous pactacle than Louis of Bavaria. The intelli gence of the nineteenth century has largely oprived him of that "divinity" have hedged him in the past, and all his foibles have been mercilessly exposed. Still there something pitiable in the sight of a nation' head thus turned all awry. The subjects o this eccentric King locked in his mountain castle deserve the sympathy of every people and of none more than those who have taker

their affairs out of the hands of Kings. The principal theatres of Chicago will disontinue "window advertising" after the 1st of August next, and it is estimated that a deadhead list amounting to 3,000 a week will thus be positively suspended. The art education of the Chicagoers has hitherto been mainly derived from the study of the theatrical lithographs and it is hard to see what substitute they can find for it. Moreover, is it prudent to brave the wrath of the great company of maddened deadheads? Will not these once privileged persons

indulge in a riot or a boycott? It is not to be expected that they will lose their privileges without a struggle. Tet perbase many of these deadheads are not irre-claimable, and may some time be made paying customers of the theatres. Certain it is that the Chicago theatre managers are right. Not only is deadheadism a great loss and evil to the theatres, but the only effectual way to advertise theatrical performances, as well as everything else, is to advertise in the news-

GORDON and Bacon are making a rushing campaign in Georgia, and one of thom is very sure to be elected. And, strange to say, it looks as though it might be Bacon.

The abolition of betting doubtless means the abolition of horse races. We are sorry for it, for nothing is more elevating and ennobling to the racing mind than a good race. But the law must be enforced nevertheless.

We suppose the bottom reason why Mr. CHILDS will not hear of being President is that he is lazy and hates hard work. But it would be splendid to have a lazy man in that post. He would not do as much routine drugdery as Mr. CLEVELAND, but he would give is more grand ideas and shed a poetic sadness about the events of daily life that would add to the pleasure of existence. However, there's no use arguing with an obstinate man, and Mr. CHILDS will have to go on doing good in his own way, and blushing to find it fame.

A Kentucky colored man has just been entenced to imprisonment for life for stealing thirteen dollars. Possibly if he had taken foureen or fifteen he might have got off with a lighter sentence; but he had the hardihood to rave superstition as well as the law.

JUHN KELLY AND MR. TILDEN. Did the Late Chieftain of Tammany Confes the Great Political Mistake of His Life?

From the Utica Observer. A day or two ago we received a private note of so much interest that we have asked the writer's permission to make it public. The permission has been conditionally granted. Of the author we take the liberal conditionally granted. Of the author we take the liberal conditionally granted. Of the author we have the more crais in the State, whose warm friendship for the crais in the State, whose warm friendship for server has survived minerous and continued differences concerning internal party affairs—his attitude being long as uniferently to Thilen as the Observer's course was constant and rathful. When he speaks of John Kelly he knows whereof he suffring as well as any other bemoerat in the State can know. He has had Mr. Kelly's confidence in a degree not exceeded in the experience of any other country Democrat. What he states herein is creditable to Mr. Kelly and will be read with grateful interest by Democrata generally:

Your criticism on Tiden's despatch to Mrs. Kelly is

Your criticism on Tilden's despatch to Mrs. Kelly is ried his "suimosity" beyond the grava. I have a good deal of reason to believe you are mistaken in this. One fact I know (which I do not care now to publish, but may do so at some future time) militates against this I accompanied Kelly and Schell (in their car) to Cin-

cinnait, and participated in their bitter opposition to Tilden's renomination in 1889. Not long after the elec-tion I chanced to meet them together, and said: "Did we not make a mistake at Cincinnati in opposing Til-den!" Mr. Schell said: "Why, didn't Tilden decline!" "Yea," I rejoined; "but he said in 1877 he would not affle for the Presidency, and in 1880 he would not fight or it. Would be have declined if we had not made that

said Mr. Kelly, "we did make a great mistake In refusing him the tender of a unanimous renomina-tion from his own State, after the country had been robbed of its legitimate President, we put up the bars against a legitimate and effective rebuke of that monnental piece of viliainy, and made the people indiffer ent to the success of any other candidate"-or words to that effect.

170, beginning with the defeat of Scholl as Mayor in 1878. In estimating the merits of the quarrel between Tilden and Keily, you should not forget that John Mor-risey was a great factor, and that an army of "honest agor" always stood between these really great men.

John Kelly and Grover Cleveland.

From the Albany Argus,
The Hon, John Kelly possessed many noble virtues. He was a man of singular loyalty, even to those whom he did not know. It was at the Syracuse onvention of 1842, an hour after Grover Cleveland had been naminated for Governor, that I met him. The story was alloat and extensively believed that he would not support the nominee, and that disastrous results might be apprehended. He laughed at the rumors when explained what a footbold they had obtained among the Buffalonians then at Syracuse for Mr. Cleveland. "Sit down," he said. "Do you know Mr. Cleveland?
Well I do not know him. I have never even met him.
He has been nominated and I shall support him. When I say I shall. I mean it. I believe he is a good man for my warmest Buffalo friends say that he is, and I must believe them in the absence of all other proof. Now, do me a personal favor. You go to Buffalo and tell Mr Seveland I shall support him, and tell him to place n cliance in the stories he may hear from now uni prove disloyal. Tell him I shall take off my coat fo him and he will know what that means. This is all Deliver my message and you will both see on election day that I have kept my word."

"Did Mr. Kelly say this !" asked Grover Cleveland as

he whirled around in his chair, busy with numerous duties as Mayor at the Buffalo City Hall. "That is his precise language," I replied, as I read it from a note book in which it was recorded as uttered. "Then," replied Mayor Cleveland, "I shall do as i says, and shall pay no further attention to any rum

oncerning Mr. Kelly or his plans. I believe what he says, and know he means what he says." Observation taught me afterward that Mr. Cleveland reifed strictly upon Mr. Kelly's statements. Placed in s ceition to have some knowledge of the relations be ween Mr. Cleveland's friends in that campaign I neve sard from Mr. Cleveland binself, or his me riends, even when the rumors of duplicity were the oudest, that Mr. Kelly was not sincerely loyal. Mr. Cleveland's faith was verified on election day. Joh Kelly did take his cont off. Historical facts, the framity of politics led to estrangements, are facts

he dead should be credited with. It was again at Saratoga that I met Mr. Kelly durin and sent a majority of the delegates to Chicago pledged to his support for the Presidential nominat Saratoga Convention was at its height when I mat My rally reference was made to the time when I first me him, and our conversation then. He was told that hi message of 1882 had been delivered, how it was received and believed to the end. Anticipating that a similar dessage was expected again, he said, calmly, but wit great force: "I have not changed my opinion of Mr Cleveland. But this year finds me in a peculiar ims, and ends, and, unfortunately, I am chosen instrument to guide and counsel. Who ca speak what he can do, or would like to do, feitered b opinions varied in hostility and friendship with you own friends? Were it in my absolute power to speak would advocate obedience implicitly to the rule of the majority. That is the fandamental principle of good politics and good government. You see and can realize ion, and so can all of Mr. Cleveland's friend Speaking from my own convictions, I favor Mr. Cleve land's nomination if the majority here so decide. I can not see defeat for him if he is nominated as Chicago Depend upon time, if this nominating event occurs, fo slow conciliation of these now prevailing diverse houghts, aims, and ends, and who knows but what lovalty will be as supreme on election day o 884 as it was in 1882 !"

O. B. Matteson No Longer Blind.

From the Utica Herald, June 11. The Hon. O. B. Matteson, who for four years sast has been nearly bified and wholly unable to see to ead or write, has anddenly and unexpectedly regained is sight. The cataract in his left eye, which has cause his blindness, became dislocated, and his vision with that eye now nearly se good as ever. Mr. Matterer rill leave for his mountain home this morning, to spen little time in angling for speckled trout in Wilmur

The Greatest Paper in the Country.

From the Harrisburg Patriot. THE SUN IS IN MANY important particulars w greatest paper in this country. It is great in its sterprise, its securacy, and its far reaching intelligence. becaver an important event occurs, that paper gives the best and fullest description. This was shown in he accounts of the funeral of Grant, the marriage of the British Parliament the other day.

Intuition Beating Experience. From the Chicago Pribune. Miss Cleveland, the despatches say, has writ-en a novel entitled "The Long Row" flut want does lies Cleveland know about married life !

R. B. Hayes Firmly Restrained Mr. Hayes-My doar, many of my friends are irging me to run for Congress. Mrs. Hayes—You run for the Indian meal, Rotherford,

and feed the chickens. That's better than running Congress. And get this morning's eggs from the bars, and then I'll tell you what to do next. "What does that mean Dan !"
"It's French for Jeffersonian simplicity."

THE NEW TORPEDOES.

Efforts to Supply One Great Lack in the WASHINGTON, June 11 .- Much has been said lately of our need of new ships, new forts. and new guns; but the delay to provide these is less astonishing than the neglect to procure torpedo boats and self-moving torpedoes. It is desirable to have 16-inch breech-loading steel guns, but they cost \$100,000 apiece; and to begin the manufacture of these and other large calibres would require the outlay of a million for a gun factory and several millions more in contracts for steel forgings from private foundries. We are without proper floating batteries, such as are needed to San Francisco harbor and in the Passes below New Orleans: but to insure their construction there ought to be an appropriation of three there ought to be an appropriation of three millions the first year and two millions annually thereafter. The same matter of great cost, made heavier by the neglect of years, confronts Congress in every troad and really effectual plan of building new iron turrets and armored casemates for heavy high-nound guns and mortars on our coast line, and for providing a fleet of fast armor-clad cruisers. But meanwhile an appliance of comparatively small expense, and yet of inestimable efficiency, that of self-moving torpedoes, has been neglected quite as persistently.

A recent report of the House Naval Committee, to accompany its bill providing for an increase of the naval establishment, of which bill, by the way, a duplicate was yesterday introduced into the Senate, tells this story effectively:

We have absolutely no auto-mobile torpedoes.

punisal he fast to the world, were it not already everywhere else better known than to the people of America. Roturning to this subject further on, the same committee declared that "the United States has not now a single torpedo boat or torpedo catcher, and our Government does not now own one auto-mobile torpedo."

Now at last there is promise of escape from this perilous inefficiency, so far as torpedoes are concerned. One trouble has been that the leading auto-mobile torpedoes hitherto have been of foreign invention and manufacture, and the Government has had a natural desire to supply itself with the products of American ingenuity. European and Asiatic nations use the Whitehead torpedo, which can be automatically driven beneath the water through a distance of perhaps one-third of a mile. Capt. Howelf of our navy has an automatic invention which, although still not brought to perfection, is considered by its friends to avoid some of the faults found with the Whitehead. Admiral Simpson recently spoke of it as superior to the latter. Then there are the Sime-Filizon tor-

which, although still not brought to perfection, is considered by its friends to avoid some of the faults found with the Whitshead. Admiral Simpson recently spoke of it as auperior to the interest. Then there are the Simp-Edison torpedoes, of which five have been ordered by the Government for experiment, and two or more already delivered at Willett's Point. In this last device the motive power is electricity. The original Sims or fish torpedo was pronounced by a Board appointed under an ect of Congress to beacumbersome to stow and awkward to handle, but, above all, too slow for efficiency, while the cables were also liable to displacement. But in these devices gains are steadily made: and now it is said that the speed attained is at the rate of eleven knots an hour, while Gen. Abbot speaks of one Sims torpedo moving at nine miles an hour against an obstruction, under which it dived and then continued its course uninjured. It was already long are shown by the Government Board that the float of this torpedo was practically safe against injury by the fire of machine guns, although exposed to such fire.

The Howell torpedo went through unfortunate experiences last summer, in one case sinking out of sight. Its propellers are driven by the stored-up vecocity of steam imparted to a heavy fiv wheel by the engines of the steam launch. The Government Board highly commended it for simplicity, economy of cost, lightness, ease in handling, and accuracy, but asked more speed from it. This device, like the others has been improved. The Haight-Lay torpedo was found by the Government Board highly commended it for simplicity, economy of cost, lightness, ease in handling, and accuracy but asked more speed from it. This device, like the others has been improved. The Haight-Lay torpedo was found by the Government Board the boto much exposed to the fire of machine guns, as its course could be readily seen; yet it was considered to embody valuable features for harbor defence. The Berdan torpedo finds its motive power in a gas generat

Ward Prentice, a strapping young man was farm hand, and worked near the farm of E. E. Eiridge, well-to-do citizen of New Milford, Ill., the father of Mar; Bridge, bright eyed, buxom, and eighteen. She loved Ward and Ward loved her, but her family did not favo the young man's suit. A few days ago Mary went visit-ing, and Ward, who knew all about it, went to the place and took her home in a buggy. It was quite dark when the young folks reached the Elridge farm, and the old gentleman, who had begun to worry, was pretty mad when he saw who had brought Mary home. He scoided her and abused Ward, and told him if he ever came there again he'd blow him as full of holes as a cullender. The young man listened quietly and when the old man

was quite through turned to his sweetheart and said with superb confidence: "Come May, let's go." And Mary with like confidence stepped to her lover ide. Her father tried to stop her, but the stalwart you farmer pushed him away with one hand and helped the girl into the buggy with the other. The old man grappled with the young man, yelling loudly for help at the sam time. Ward threw him away from him and, leaving hi hat in the grasp of the old man, jumped to the seat be side Mary; but just then her brother who had been sieep ing leaped from his bedroom window, clad in one brid garment, and grabbed the horse by tife head. Ward seized his whip, hit the horse a sharp cut, and the ani-mal sprang forward. Old man Eldridge was knocked down and young man Eldridge fared likewise, two wheels

of the buggy passing over his defenceless legs. Away went the young, hatless Lochnivar, bearing the willing girl in his bounding buggy. They passed the night at the house of a friend and next day were married, while Elridge senior and junior were searchly high and low for them. Then Ward took Mary to h , and the next day Mary's mother took her clother to her and wept and forgave her, and the next Sunda the young couple went to church and made almost much of a sensation as Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland did a Oakland last Sunday, and one of Mary's brothers con gratulated his sister on having got a man that was able o take care of her, and just as soon as old man Elridge gets over the effects of the tuesle with Ward he'll prob bly forgive the young folks too.

He's a Ba-a-d Man.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal The Deer Park people are blaming Col. La mont for the early departure of the President and his orde. They should not blame the Colonel, for he is no he cause. Stephen B. Elkins is the man to blame. Just as soon as Elkins got to buzzing around the Presiden ordered his wife to pack her trunk and get ready to ve the place. Why !" she said, with a pouting expression on her

pretty, happy face. "Because," answered the President, "that man El kins is here, and he is a dangerous, desperate chap. He tried to steni the vote of New York from me in 1884, and for all I know he may try to steal my wife." In an hour from the time this converse he President and his wife were on their way to Wash ngton.

Two Good Demograts. From the Boston Globe.

Mr. Randall and Mr. Holman are both good Democrats and honest men. Either one of them has done more to help on practical reforms, to save the people's money, protect the national treasury from Repub lican raids, and hunt down corruption and fraud that all the professional civil service reformers put together and the more they are abused the more they will be en deared to the honest and incorruptible masses of th plain people.

Miss Grant Breaks ber Eugogement with Earl Cairns. From the Graphic.

LONDON, June 11.—Although not generally nown here as yet, it is a fact that Miss Grant has defiitely broken her engagement with Earl Cairna, bette known in New York as Lord Garmoyle. The cause of the cancellation is understood to be that the lady either could not or would not furnish the funds requisite to satisfy his Lordship's creditors or his ambition quantly Miss Grant declines the honor of sharing a coronet with one of the most vapid though ornate members of the British aristocracy.

A Model to Young Bridegrooms, From the Jewish Messenger.

The Cleveland ceremonial was simple in itself, and the distinguished husband has proved himself a model to young bridegrooms, just as he is winning rood opinions for his conservation as a Chief Magistra

Translation from the French by Dan Lamont " I don't like this idea, Dan, of holding a reseption and admitting anybody and everybody. 'It's a case of mobiese oblige."

CLEVELAND AND HILL. The Rumors of Hestilly Between Them

ALBANY, June 11 .- President Cleveland and Gov. Hill will not permit Republican journals to put them even in an imaginary attitude of hostility toward one another. Yesterday the President, through Col. Lamont, denied a widely published statement that he had refused to attend the Decoration Day parade in Brooklyn if Gov. Hill was to be present. To-day the Governor, through his private secretary, Col. lice, gave the information that the President and the Governor had had a thoroughly amia-ble correspondence about the Decoration Day reviews in New York and Brooklyn. The President could not see how he could attend the ident could not see how he could at the same hour, and he suggested to the Governor that they should divide the work, the Governor reviewing the parade in one city and the President in the other. To this letter Gov. Hill made the reply that he would not be able to altend either review, being detained in Albeny by the bills of the Legislature. The President on receiving this letter from the Governor induced the managers of the Brooklyn parade to put it at an earlier hour than that in New York. The President was thus able to attend both parades. The correspondence between the President and the Governor was cordini throughout, and but for the fact that there were some rersonal aliusions in the President's letter, the Governor most is said, between the President and the Governor on matters concerning the national and Mate Governments. A few days after Decoration Day the Governor, it is said, wrote a letter to President Cleveland inviting him and Mrs. Cleveland to be his guests at the Executive Mansion when they should come to this city to attend the Albany bi-centonnial colebration in July. To this invitation President Cleveland, in his letter of reply, said: "Gladly accepted." two reviews when they were held at the same

THE GENERAL SYNOD

Every Member of the Reformed Church to Be Taxed Two Cente Yearly.

NEW BRUNSWICE, June 11 .- The General synod of the Dutch Reformed Church adourned at noon to-day to meet in Catakill in 1887. To do away with the practice of dis ributing members of the Synod among resi dent parishioners, it was resolved to asses each member of the Reformed Church in America two cents yearly to defray the expenses of future Synods. The committee in considering the subject of uniting the Reformed Church in the United States thought it doubtful whether the time had come for organic union, but rec-ommended that a Snyod committee confer with Reformed Churches in the United States and report to the part Synod.

Reformed Churches in the United States and report to the next Synod.

The Rev. Jacob Chamberlain was appointed to brepresent the Synod at the general assemblies of the various Presbyterian Churches in Great Britain on his return trip to India, and to express the unanimous action of the Synod in voting for union in missionary work with all denominations of a Reformed Church and Presbyterian policy. Presbyterian policy.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

An Epistic from Ireland that Prompted a NEWPORT, June 11 .- The New England Society of Friends is here for a ten days' session. There is a large attendance. Among the epistles from other yearly meetings was one from the meeting held in Dublin, Ireland ast month, in which is the following sentence In view of the proposed changes in the governmen of our island we have fell it laid upon us to set apart special scaon at a joint sitting of this meeting for waiting upon the Lord, and we feel assured that you with units with us in the prayer that He may be pleased so t guide the counsels of our nation at this scrious crass our history that whatever may be done may redound a His glory, and promote the weifare of the people.

His glory, and promote the welfare of the people.

When the epistle had been read, William Thompson, a well-known New Bedford Friend and a native of Ireland, arose and made a vigorous speech. He denounced home rule as a fraud and a sham so far as it was supposed to be for the benefit of all Ireland. If it was carried, hosaid, it meant a very sorry day for the Friends, who would be driven from their homes by the Catholic population. What the end would be no man could tell. One thing was very clear to him, namely, that Protestautism would be exterminated from Ireland.

Mr. Thompson was attentively listened to, and when he had concluded a solemn silence prevailed for some time. Several Friends this evening expressed their astonishment at Mr. Thompson's speech.

Russin, France, and Germany

Speaking of the attitude of Russia in the vent of a war between France and Germany, the No- of France of St. Petersburg says:

"There is no doubt that, in any case, it would not be proper for us to lend our support to either one of the beiligerent powers to the detriment of any one of then But at the same time it would be a mistake to imagine that Russia would necessarily remain neutral in case one of the two powers interested should attempt to weaken the other. Such an indifference upon her part would be a gross political error. The intervention of Prince Gortchakoff, in 1875, in the Franco-German difficulty-an intervention which made Germany give up her intention to finally crush France—will always be counted as one of the most important services that the Chancellor rendered to Sussia. The same considerations which governed him then ought to guide us to-day. But hinder the consolidation of the most friendly relations ermany, because such relations respond on all points at present to the interests of Russia. More over, from a Government point of view, Germany nore closely allied to Russia than Republican France is hand, it must not be forgotten that the sympathics of the Russian people are rather for France than for Germany, and that, in a normal developpolicy, our interests might not be in disaccord with those of France. It is, therefore, natural that that ountry should be of great importance to us as a politi cal factor. Germany represents for us the present-France the future; and, since we need both the present and the future, it would not be for our interest that one

of these factors should absorb or weaken the other." Result of the Oregon Election.

PORTLAND, June 11.-The election returns summarized are as follows: The Republicans reciec Herman to Congress by 1,000 plurality, and also elec ir candidate for Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Public Printer. The Dem or runio instruction, and Public Frinter. The Demo-crate sleet their candidates for Governor, Treasurer, and Supreme Judge. As the Governor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer constitute the Board for the manage-ment of all State institutions, the Democrate will have control of the State affairs for the next four years. Me-Bride (Republican), for Secretary of State, has 400 plur-ality, and Straham (Democrat) for Supreme Judge, 150 plurality, The official figures will not change this result. The Prohibitionists polled about 2,000 votes.

A Plonger Family Destroyed.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, June 11 .- A family named Armstrong, consisting of husband, wife, two sons, and one daughter, went up the Little Mountain Valley last fall and settled. They mysteriously disappeared in the latter part of May and not until now ha peared in the intier part of May and not mill now has any trace of them been found. A party of cowboys, or Thereday, found the body of Mrs. Armstrong in a canon. The remains of Mr. Armstrong and his daughter were found some distance below, one in a trectop and the other on some high rocks. The boys have not been dis-covered. It is believed that a sudden flood caused by the multing of snow swept away their house and the inmates.

All the New Harlem Bridge Bids Rejected. The Harlem Bridge Commissioners have solved the contract problem by rejecting all the bids for the construction of that work. The Commissioners were occupied yesterday, with their engineers, in modifying the specifications regarding the foundation of one of the abstracts. They advertised for the first proposed in 15th of March, and larse just determined the result. At that rate three months more of the short result. At that rate three months more of the short result. At that rate three months more of the short results are the content of the short that the consumed the content of the cont

The New Condition of Things.

"Dan," asked the President as he unhooked a trout and laid it gently in the basket, "what's in that black bottle !" "I catch on," said the President. "My book is now

Then he suddenly turned pate, and his knees knocked logether. "Dan," he whispered with balted breath, "I forgot-Have you a clove about you !"

"Tell me," said Mrs. C., "when was it, Grover, that you mere growing "Well, really, my dear," replied Mr. C. with some her

An Authority.

itation, "I can hardly recall the exact—but I have no doubt that Dan Lamont would know." The Castom House Guillotine.

Custom House Clerk Michael Sherry and coonger J. H. Banta were removed yesterday. Sam-el C. Parka was appointed inspector and J. J. Reiding-Nothing Like It.

There is no such compandium of news, no such mirro

When your liver is out of order use Dr. Jayne's Sana-tive Pills, and you will assist the bilitary system in re-gaining a heaftly condition, and get rid of many dis-tressing symptoms. -Ads.

SUNDEAMS.

-A mountain grouse pursued by a hawk flew into Leks City, Col., and through a pane of plate glass three-eighths of an inch thick. Damage to

glass, \$73. -Twenty-two years ago E. G. Short of Carthage, N. Y., stamped his initials on a copper cent. A few days ago the cent came back to him through the

- Mrs. Roselia Scroggins of Gainesville, , claims to be the oldest person in the State, and she trobably is being now in her 107th year. She hears

veil and is quite active. -There is no doubt that Sam Jones has

one lack to his weed. He told an Allanta reporter but when he felt rich he smoked a cigar, and when he elt poor he amoked a pipe. He denied that he had ever stopped smoking. - A North Carolina guinea hen had a nest in a hedge row. A crow discovered it, and after trying in vain to break an ver with its beak, clutched one in its

claws, and flying up forty or fifty feet in the air, let it fall, and thus accomplished its purpose -Mrs. Charlotte Weld Fowler, who died in Hammunscott, Conn., recently, at the age of (st was a famous local antiquarien and genealogist. At the age of se sic wrote and published the history of the Weld fam-

ly, covering the period from 1638 to 1878. -Thomas Cary of Fishkill Hook, this State, usists that he has a ben furkey that for three weeks past has had one egg every day except Sunday, and then has laid two. He says he can't be mistaken, be-cause there is no other hen turkey anywhere about that neighborhood.

-Dr. J. Milton Bowers, the San Francisco nysician who was charged with murdering his wife, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. His sictim was the third wife who had mysteriously died, eaving him considerable property. His method was to give the women phosphorous in small doses. -A Louisville indy says that milliners are

the sharpest dealers on earth, and suit their prices to their customers' pocketbooks. She knows, for, after trying valuity to buy a bonnet for less than the \$25 asken, she went home and described the nonnet to her servant who went to the shop and bought it for \$12. -Little Bob Mallory of Paris, Mo., made an extraordinary catch while fishing the other day. A little sel took his book, and at the same time a hig fish attempted to swallow the eel. In the struggle the fish

got caught by the hook, and both were hauled ashore

with the cel halfway through the fish's gill. -Ex-Congressman Amos Townsend says that Gen. Phil Sheridan never plays poker, even when at the headquarters of his fishing club on the ist-ands off Sandusky. He says this is remarkable, because as a rule the higher in rank an army officer the better oved the game, he says.

—A family passed through Hannibal, Mo.

recently, bound West, that attracted attention. The father was a six-footer and weighed fully 225 pounds. The mother was a delicate little fair-haired blue-eyed woman, who would weigh perhaps 115 pounds. The children were four pairs of twins, all boys, the oldest 14, the youngest 7 years old. Each pair was dressed exactly alike. -A divorce case is soon to come up in a

Maine court, the outgrowth of a trifling quarrel between a man and his wife twenty-five years are. Since that day, although living together, neither has spoken to tho other, until a few weeks age, when, in the excitement of housecleaning, the woman said to the man, "Where's he nails ?" The man looked at the woman calmly, and -Before he went back home Col. Jim Ma-

pleson is said to have told a reporter that he had laid away a few hundred thousands in the Bank of England; that he made it a rule to let others stand the losses, but never share in the profits, and that instead of giving salaries he was paid liberally by noted vocalists for the privilege of singing with his great song birds—all of which sounds very much like the Colonel. -Ten-year-old George Hayes of Schley. Ga., being sent by his stepmother to his father with the request that he be whipped for not having his spelling esson, walked a mile to a pond with the intention of frowning himself. He was found hiding in a cotton give

ouse next morning. He said that when he went into the pond the water got into his now and mouth and hart him so that he had to come out. He tried it severa-times, but finally gave it up. - During one of their recent rolds Appelia milians murdered the wife and child of A. L. Perk, a ranchman living near Negales, Arizona. He was away at the time. When he returned the loss made him nearly crazy. He said: "I have a ranch and four or five hum-dred head of cattle, but I never want to see them again.

The Government won't protect me, so I will protect my

self. I will kill every Indian in the country." Mounting his horse, he rode off, and has disappeared. -Last Saturday noon a three-year-old child strayed into the woods at Motley, Minn., and was lost. It had not been found by Monday morning, and then all the saw mills shut down, and over two hundred men began the search. They found it that day stuck fast in a swamp within a mile of its home. When it was found the signal was given, and the whole line took up the shout, which reached the ears of the mother, who

fainted at once. The little one was in the swamp two cold nights, but was not injured by the exposure. -Affac-simile telegraph despatch was recently sent out by a Buffalo fish dealer as an advertise-ment. One was received by a young bride of six months. whose husband was out of town. She at once cor cluded that he had met with an awful accident, and so went into hystorics. Servants were sent for her parents, who found her still too much unnerved to open the envelope and learn the terrible facts. She recovered with

remarkable celerity when the news that fish were cheap -Dr. Smith, pastor of the First Methodist Church in St. Paul, found a gang of men paving the treel in front of his church last Sunday morning. He asked them to stop. They did not. Then he said that they must stop, and right off, too. If they did not be would make a complaint against each individual work-man, and see that he was arrested and punished for breaking the Sabbath day. At this the pavers took up their tools and quit work, and the energetic pastor walked into the pulpit and preached with great fervor. saying, in the course of the sermon, that he proposed to have Sunday observed in front of his church if not in

any other part of St. Paul

-The campaign just ended between the wet and dry parties in Meriden, Miss., was very hitter, but no one carried his bitterness further than Gen. Burkitt, Senator from Clay county, who spoke there in the interests of the whiskey men, and offended all classes. As reported in the New Orleans Times Democrat he declared he was a member of no church, and was glad of it. He wanted, he said, whiskey everywhere and would start a suioon in his parlor if necessary, and wouldn't care if a creek of it ran through his yard. He had made his will suid to the control of th ad made his will, and in it provided that no preacher prohibitionist shall attend his tuneral. He added to his ntemperate words by taking a big drink of whickey

-The setting aside of the will of the late A. D. Ditmars of Lancaster, who left \$80.000 "to age: tain what children were created to do," leaves it for some one else to try to develop his curious idea. One of the features of the institution which he hoped to found was a room containing musical instruments, tools used n the various trades, and other appliances. When a child was brought to be entered into the institution it was to be taken into this room and its actions observed. If the little one's inclination led it to the musical instruments, it was to be educated as a musician. If its lesizes tended toward the plane and the saw, a car-center's trade would be taught it, and so on through the ist of occupations.

-A man writes to the Philadelphia Press that he saw a remarkable eight in the heavens at 4 o'clock on Good Friday morning. He says that in the northern sky a thin frings of white flacey cloud had endriven by the light breeze into such a form that he dark space between-which was not cloud apparently, but the unbroken sky—assumed the resemblance of a collegal figure of the Saviour. Surrounding the fix-ure and marking it out from the dark background—lork ut several shades lighter than the centre-the fringe of light cloud reflecting the brightness of the growing lawn, resembled curiously an aurora, a sort of giory radiating from the shape, from the head to the waist, and forcibly marking the folds of the drapery. Above the head, with its wealth of waving hair, appeared a sort of ornwin of four spikes, someshing like those of an earl'scorones, but even more closely those of an antique distem. The general effect was that of an enormous shadow stretching two-thirds of the way to the zenith. and, "so far as color was concerned, resembled a sketch in Payne's gray, with slight roseate indications."

-The opinion is expressed by an eminent American scientist. In a recent lecture, that the North american continent had the beginning of its formation in islands of matter rising out of the immense occas, which grew until they finally touched each other. Many of these islands were volcanoes that threw up natter that had formed below the surface of the water. and were larger below the grater than above it. The Hawaiian Islands have had many volcances, and were much formed by them. Their whole area above the sea is no more than that of the State of Massachusetts, but their combined bases must be equal to the whole of New England and New York united. Thus the original mlands of this continent could easily have been made to en-large and join each other, and the granite rock so abundant was doubtless once crupted from volcanoes, like flowing lava. Among the first volcanic islands must have been Greenland, Canada east of Winnipeg, the AL lantic district, the Rocky Mountains, and the Sicres Nevadas; but as the islands rose and enlarged great the pressions would naturally commence and go on, and in this way the depressions of Hudson's Hay the Misippi valley, and the Salt Lake and Nevada basins wore These depressions would fill with massive selfments, which would eventually become rocks, and the depressions would have a saucer or platter shape.